

Conference on Globalism and Problems of Contemporary History



Some of the Moscow Conference participants

back row, L-R: R.L. Berclaz (Switzerland), G. Reisegger (Austria), D. Duke (USA),
R. Krege (Australia), M. Piper (USA).

front row, L-R: A. Rami (morocco/Sweden), Russ Granata (USA),
Jürgen Graf (Switzerland/Belarus), F. Töben (Australia), V. Siderov (Bulgaria).

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*A Critical Analysis of the Official View of
Auschwitz
in light of Chemistry and Technology.*

A Speech by Russ Granata
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**Thanks for that introduction, and
congratulations to Jürgen Graf and the**



other facilitators of this Moscow conference. The last time I was in Moscow was in 1995 together with Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf researching documentary archives pertaining to Concentration Camp Auschwitz which the Soviet army took over from the Germans in January of 1945. It is a pleasure to be in Moscow again - this time speaking about some of the findings of the German chemist Germar Rudolf and the Italian researcher Carlo Mattogno, in comparison to the official view of Auschwitz.



The official view of Auschwitz has been that it was the biggest so-called Jewish "Death Camp" or "extermination camp" throughout the entire German camp system during World War Two - that it was a gigantic industrial-style killing factory utilizing mainly homicidal gas chambers and crematories as per fantastic eye-witness testimonies within a litany of absurdities of an alleged "extermination of the Jews."

One of the most obvious absurdities is the repeatedly Orwellian use of that term "extermination" itself - words are supposed to have meaning, and if some form of life is exterminated there would not be any of them remaining after the extermination process - but as Professor Arthur Butz exclaimed, the Jews were still there after being exterminated! They insult one's intelligence.

You know, it would take a whole book to reiterate all the nonsense, lies, forgeries, deceptions and defamations - in short, all the HolocaustHooey which is the official view of Auschwitz. Auschwitz branded by the "politically correct" as the most deadly of all the so-called "extermination camps." I'll spare

you from citing more German-bashing - but ladies and gentlemen - if you remember just one thing from my talk with you today, just bear in mind that not only at Auschwitz, but at none of the other alleged "extermination camps" did the Germans commit mass murder as charged by the victors: no way - and certainly not in homicidal execution gas chambers or homicidal crematory mass murder facilities - despite *The Encyclopedia of The Holocaust* in schools and libraries, and in all those required Holocaust Study courses. It's an outrage! And more than being an insidious lie - which is bad enough - even worse is TheHolocaustHooey's ripple effect: It has functioned as a protective propaganda buffer shielding opposition to Jewry's 1948 establishment of a 20th century state of Israel. Taboo number one has been to dare to criticize Jewry and International Jewry's militant and bloody anti Palestinian/Middle Eastern expansionist actions, not to mention the fact that this historical lie has since 1945 turned Germany into a cash cow for international Jewry - the biggest compensation case in world history! Critics have been painted broadly with the Antisemitic brush, resulting so far in an ineffective resistance, leaving the field to Jewry's domination which has been setting its strident cultural-distorting tone throughout the entire world via its influence in the mass communication media which today threatens the very survival of the West.

But not everybody has been taken in by this insidious deception - there is a growing army of those who have concluded that TheHolocaust IsHooey - regardless of those so-called "eye-witnesses." Like the book of the same name, we must dare to speak out and spread the good news! Is it not good news that people who were reported to have been killed, turn out in fact, not to have been killed after all?

According to official historiography, Auschwitz concentration camp is said to have started off in 1940 as a regular or normal concentration camp, but then, as the story goes, two years later, or by 1942, the allegation is that Auschwitz had also taken on the function of a huge "Extermination Camp," and that from 1942 until the Fall of 1944, according to approved historians, a tremendous number of Jews are said to have been murdered there in gas chambers.

Right up until the year 1990, the administration of the Auschwitz Museum had been insisting that no less than 4 million people had perished in Auschwitz!

Now, that absurd death-toll has never been adopted by any Western historian who wanted to be taken seriously. Raul Hilberg writes of 1 million Jews and 300,000 non-Jewish victims in his standard work, *Die Vernichtung der europäischen Juden* (Fisher Taschenbuch Verlag 1997, page 946), and in 1994, the French researcher J.C. Pressac, who was praised by the media as being the leading Auschwitz professional, reduced the total number of Auschwitz victims down to 631,000 from a previous figure of 711,000 (*Die Krematorien von Auschwitz*, Piper Verlag, 1994, page 210).

Well, all those numbers are fantasies, to put it politely, because according to the documents, during the entire existence of the Auschwitz camp, approximately 150,000 prisoners died, half of whom were Jews, and the main causes of death were due to illnesses! All documents referring to gassings of people, are based on witness reports. In the approximately 130,000 pages of German documents regarding this largest German concentration camp, one does not find the slightest indication of any gas chambers for killing people.

It is quite revealing to read the much praised book by J.C. Pressac, *Die Krematorien von Auschwitz*. In the introduction, Pressac tells us that he is relying on documents and not depending on witness reports.

However when we read his book, we find out to our surprise that Pressac is always quoting witness reports as his source whenever he refers to gassings!

Well, we are not satisfied with witness reports because, as is well-known, they are so unreliable. Just to give one example, there were many witness reports about gassing in Western camps such as Buchenwald and Dachau, but for decades now, historians have agreed that nobody was gassed there. When it comes right down to actually investigating the so-called biggest murder in human history, Revisionists work like detectives as they go about investigating any murder case. They examine the traces of the crime - the weapon - in this case the gas chamber - as well as the disposition of the bodies. Two main questions are:

1. Were mass gassings technically possible as described by witnesses in the Auschwitz rooms or chambers which are the so-called human extermination chambers?

2. Was it possible to cremate the alleged number of bodies in the crematories?

The American Fred Leuchter and the German, Germar Rudolf have dealt with the first question.

Leuchter's 1988 published work was entitled (*An Engineering Report on the Alleged Gas Chambers at Auschwitz, Birkenau and Majdanek, Poland*, Samisdat Publishers, Toronto 1989).

Leuchter's book broke the ice, although it contains some mistakes, and was superceded by the more scientific Gutachten by the German chemist Germar Rudolf (*Das Rudolf Gutachten*, Cromwell Verlag, London 1993).

The second question, concerning cremations was examined by the Italians, Carlo Mattogno and Franco Deana, whose new large work on the crematories of Auschwitz is in the process of being published in Italy; and a synthesis of which was first published in Germany ("Die Krematoriumsöfen von Auschwitz-Birkenau" in E. Gauss, *Grundlagen zur Zeitgeschichte*, Grabert Verlag, Tübingen 1994).

We shall now take up the Rudolf expertise concerning the alleged homicidal gas chambers of Auschwitz.

Is it not shameful, that before the *Leuchter Report*, there had not been any scientific study of the so-called homicidal gas chambers of Auschwitz. Let's face it: even in single murder cases, it's routine judicial procedure to forensically examine the weapon, but here we have been continually bombarded with the charge of the biggest mass murder in history, without any scientific forensic reports of the alleged weapon (s). Think of that! We are reminded that it was not until 1988 - that's 45 years after the crime was supposed to have occurred, that Ernst Zündel, acting on the suggestion of Professor Robert Faurisson, sent the execution equipment expert Fred Leuchter to Auschwitz on a fact-finding mission, which led to his report which concluded that those facilities could not have been utilized as mass murder facilities as per eye-witness testimony. Leuchter's hastily drafted report was eventually to be superceded by the more thorough report of the chemist Germar Rudolf, with the bottom line being essentially the same; that those facilities could not have served as facilities of mass

murder.

Shame on those "official historians" who had been presuming or pretending that the large cremation facilities in those Second World War camps, had been utilized not only for the removal of victims of epidemics which occurred frequently despite intensive disinfection, but were also presumed or pretended to have been used to mass murder Jews.

For this purpose, we have been told that some rooms of the cremation facilities were modified so that people were then killed, "gassed" there with Zyklon B. Eyewitness testimony had it that there was a homicidal "gas chamber" located in Crematory I of the Main Camp/Auschwitz I, and at Birkenau, about 1.5 miles from Auschwitz, there were supposed to have been four more homicidal "gas chambers" in Crematories II through V, as well as in two farm houses, said to have been located outside the camp itself and modified for homicidal gassing purposes.

Now rooms or chambers where clothing, bedding, etcetera were deloused with Zyklon B were still in existence at the close of the 20th century, and the original German building plans identify such rooms as "Gaskammer" or gas chamber - the term which was used at that time for what we would call disinfestation facilities. These delousing chambers were equipped with airlocks, and had two round openings about 20 inches in diameter in their ceiling gables which were fitted with an air intake and exhaust ventilator. The roof had three ventilation ducts and there were three stoves or furnaces in these chambers during the time they were being used. So this "Gaskammer" set-up with heating and ventilation, must have been considered the minimum requirements for safely

disinfesting things.

Now as far as a homicidal gas chamber in Auschwitz I Main Camp, there are eyewitness accounts but there is no material or documentary evidence for its existence, and even the establishment's official historian Pressac himself states that the foremost characteristics of the eyewitness accounts are their contradictions, technical impossibilities, and incredibility. Let's zero in on the Zyklon B input hatches and the ventilation holes of this "homicidal gas chamber. At the start of the war, the floor plan of the building shows it was designed and constructed as an ordinary crematorium with a morgue.

The morgue is said to have been modified to serve as a "gas chamber" and for the purpose of introducing Zyklon B into the chamber to gas victims, 3 or 4 hatches are also said to have been cut into the roof later on, as well as 1 or 2 others for powerful ventilators. Then in 1944 the crematorium was said to have been modified to serve as an air-raid shelter, and the Zyklon B input hatches were supposed to have already been sealed up in late April or early May of 1942.

It's claimed that after the war, the roof was recovered which concealed the Zyklon B hatches of this so-called "gas chamber." The input hatches which were still visible at the end of the 20th century, were installed after the Second World War by the Polish Auschwitz Museum - but not at their original locations, according to Pressac, but instead in such a way that was considered best for tourist viewing. Actually, the alterations carried out by the communist post-war administration of the camp, are acknowledged as "falsifications", and the French magazine *L'Express*, 19/25.1.1995 said it all when it headlined:... "Everything there

[at Auschwitz] is false."

Germer Rudolf indicates that there is no credible evidence for any hatches for the input of Zyklon B to allow these facilities to be used as homicidal "gas chamber" at the time of their alleged use as such. Or as French Professor Robert Faurisson put it: "No holes, no 'Holocaust'." Also there is no direct entrance from outside through which the alleged victims could have entered the alleged homicidal "gas chamber" - therefore, the eye-witnesses are incredible - or as French Professor Robert Faurisson put it: "No doors, no 'destruction'."

The so-called "Gas Chambers" of Birkenau are in reference to Crematories II and III, and those so-called "gas chambers" were actually morgue facilities holding cadavers before cremation.

These crematoria are comparable with other civilian cremation facilities built in Germany at that time, as well as with modern ones, and again it is stressed that there is no credible evidence for the input of Zyklon B from the outside, and there was ventilation but no heating facilities. Germer Rudolf indicates that he concludes with absolute certainty that the alleged input hatches were not added until after the buildings had been blown up - that is, after the German retreat. So, here as well, the saying of Professor Robert Faurisson: "No holes, no 'Holocaust' ".

Regarding Crematoria IV and V, there only exists a few documents, as well as contradictory, incredible so-called eye-witness statements. Jean-Claude Pressac has been the only "Exterminationist" author who has gotten into this topic from a technical standpoint. According to Pressac, the two western, heated, unidentified chambers, as well as their anterooms, were

supposed to have served as "gas chambers," but there is no evidence for any ventilation facility for these rooms before May of 1944 when the alleged extermination of the Hungarian Jews was supposed to have begun. Although Pressac shows a blueprint, he fails to cite any source, and according to his blueprint, the ventilation shaft would have opened into an additional chimney of Crematory IV, but such a chimney is not visible on the air photos of May, June, and September of 1944, and furthermore, and strangely enough, the rooms described as "gas chambers," beside the coke fuel and the physician's rooms, don't have any ventilation chimneys - unlike all the other rooms in the two crematoria. In fact, Pressac himself, points out that the lack of ventilation would have resulted in gas spreading throughout the rest of the building, so that all work would have had to stop for many hours, and he adds that due to technical inadequacies, the gassings in these chambers must have been a ludicrous procedure resembling a circus act. Again, here is another example of "eye-witness"/official view.

As to alleged farm houses or "Bunkers" I and II and undressing barracks allegedly situated west to northwest of the Birkenau camp, neither location nor design has been ascertained, and Pressac describes the so-called eyewitness testimony as contradictory. Although what is called Farm House or Bunker II is at times visible on air photos, there is never any trace of so-called Farm House I, however Germar Rudolf indicated that he had communication from Michael Gaertner that there does exist a document from the SS Camp Administration ordering the installation of a delousing facility in an existing farm house in Birkenau, which he felt, may indicate a source of a rumor, but that obviously such a facility would have served as a delousing chamber, to kill lice. Rudolf reminds us that the Germans even developed what is today the well-known microwave technology to kill lice, and they installed

those very expensive facilities exclusively in Auschwitz to save lives because it was known that lice carried the deadly typhus.

Of course in principle, every room could be considered as a potential delousing facility, but even a primitive facility would have been equipped with an exhaust ventilator and often even with a heating system which is not mandatory, but no room which had no ventilation system could be seriously considered to have functioned as a homicidal gas chamber, and for execution gas chambers, there must be a way of introducing the poison gas from the outside. Now, the Auschwitz Concentration Camp is supposed to have had that so-called "gas chamber" in which the most people were supposed to have been killed with poison gas during the Second World War: Mortuary I of Crematory II, but Germar Rudolf makes it clear that it is an engineering certainty that, contrary to all eyewitness testimony, those facilities had no Zyklon B input openings in their ceiling during the time of the alleged operation; therefore this room could not have been used for mass murder with poison gas.

Concerning the formation of hydrocyanic acid residue, the chemist Germar Rudolf points out that even a brief glance into the clothing disinfestation chambers of Buildings 5a and 5b of Birkenau immediately shows a chemist that what he is dealing with is a very common substance known as iron blue. Iron blue is an extremely stable compound formed by the interaction of hydrocyanic acid with iron or ferrous cyanide. Iron is an element which is very prevalent in nature, occurring most commonly as ferric oxide or rust; it is in sand used in building materials, and that's why building materials are frequently ochre or reddish color.

The stability of iron blue is something which chemist Rudolf also makes clear. It is an extremely stable pigment - insoluble

in water, resistant to acid rain, and resistant to sunlight. Therefore, if iron blue has formed on and IN a wall, one may expect to find a long-term stability. Rudolf points out that once it has accumulated in brickwork, and once damp conditions have allowed hydrocyanic acid salts to convert into iron blue, then no appreciable reduction in HCN (Hydrogen Cyanide) content is to be expected even after 50 years. But Rudolf gives us an example of the way the media has dealt with these facts: There was a report that was issued by the German press agency *dpa* and carried to practically all major German daily newspapers and to radio news, that according to an unidentified expert, the HCN salts at issue here have a life of only a few months. Well, Rudolf informs us that when inquiries were made at the Stuttgart *dpa* office which was responsible for this press release, it came out that the editor in charge, a certain Albert Meinecke, had simply made up this story. So Germar Rudolf saw that even the *dpa* press agency issues false reports.

Regarding fumigation and disinfestation, Rudolf points out that at first ordinary rooms were turned into disinfestation facilities by making windows and doors as gas-proof as possible and to provide enough heat and ventilation.

People doing this work wore protective masks as they placed Zyklon B on the floor of a room which contained the things to be fumigated. Later on, special facilities were constructed with heating and ventilation circulation systems, but he points out that these facilities were small because of the rather expensive insecticide. Depending upon the facilities and on the type of vermin to be exterminated, the concentration of HCN would vary from 0.5 to 2%/vol., and the length of time was ranging from less than 2 hours to 10 hours or more. The delousing rooms of buildings 5a and 5b in Birkenau had been built just

for delousing, with ventilation, heat, and aeration chimneys, but their rather small size made them expensive to operate. They had an area of about 130 m² and a volume of at least 400 m³, and using the entire room for delousing would mean amounts of Zyklon B containing at least 4 to 5 kg HCN - so if there was one fumigation cycle per day, these facilities alone used up 3.6 tons of Zyklon B a year, which means about half of the entire amount of Zyklon B which was delivered to Auschwitz in 1942, when the total amount delivered was 7.5 tons. Now when we consider that Birkenau had also other HCN delousing facilities of various sizes, and that barracks were also fumigated with this insecticide, then it's clear that the amount of Zyklon B which was supplied to Auschwitz was due to normal disinfestation. Even Pressac suggests that 95 to 98% of all the Zyklon B which was delivered to that camp was used for delousing, and he even cites findings of the Nuremberg Tribunal in support of this. As a matter of fact, considering the number of people in the Auschwitz camp, the amount of Zyklon B which was delivered to that camp was not more than the amount which was delivered to other concentration camps where it is admitted that no exterminations occurred. It is naturally understood that the amount of Zyklon B which was delivered to the camp was in direct relationship to the number of prisoners projected or interned. And yet, the yearly amount delivered to Auschwitz was still not enough, because the spotted fever epidemics could not be prevented. This also shows that the disinfestation chambers of buildings 5a and 5b could not have been used more than once a day.

Regarding the testimonies of the gassing of human beings, it goes without saying, that for various scientific reasons, chemist Rudolf has not as yet found one truthful eyewitness testimony. The so-called "eye-witnesses" contradicted their own

testimonies. This was partly done before the court sessions, and the many "eye-witnesses" simply copied or repeated what they had been hearing from others or what they had read. As one proof of this we point out that witness reports again and again consist of the same impossibilities or absurdities. Two examples: 1. the clearing out of gas chambers after an impossibly short period of time--anywhere from a few minutes to half an hour was what these witnesses were saying, whereas, in reality, it would take at least two hours for the Zyklon B to evaporate from the granules; therefore it would take at least that amount of time for the chamber to be sufficiently and safely cleared of gas so that workers could enter it. 2. Another example of witness absurdities is their testimony of cremating three cadavers within fifteen minutes in one cremation muffle, whereas the realistic duration is one hour per cadaver.

Concerning the valuation of chemical analyses, Germar Rudolf has pointed out that before taking sample material from the alleged "gas chambers" of Auschwitz, it is important to be sure that the material is original, and that by good luck, the "gas chamber" (mortuary 1) of Crematory II survived largely intact, and the building materials were not only original, but were also pretty well protected. Now according to Pressac and the official view, this was supposed to have been the major site of the alleged mass murder - this is supposed to have been the place where the gassings took place. - So taking samples here is appropriate. If iron blue residue is to be expected in homicidal "gas chambers", then here is where one should strike pay dirt, as Rudolf puts it. He points out that so far there have been 3 samplings worth mentioning: by Leuchter, Rudolf, and Ball, and encourages interested persons to avail themselves to these sources for details.

The results of the analyses indicate that on the basis of control

samples one can observe that the alleged "gas chambers" show the same concentrations of HCN residue as any random building - in other words not enough concentration to be reliably interpreted, is the way Rudolf puts it. And he points out that the unreliability of low cyanide residues is also proven by a sample from a collapsed Bavarian farmhouse, which is his sample number 25 - with the highest cyanide level of all samples of that group. When we compare this to the residual quantities in the delousing barracks ranging from 1,000 to 10,000 mg/kg, this means that 0.1 to 1% of the plaster--not the entire wall!--consists of cyanides.

Rudolf points out that the walls of the delousing buildings are saturated through-and-through with hydrocyanic acid compounds--some of which become visible as iron blue--especially in damp areas of the surfaces because of accumulation. This can only be explained as a result of fumigations with HCN.

Germar Rudolf points out that critics Markiewicz and van Pelt ignored the scientific facts and wrongly claimed that iron blue would disappear when exposed to environmental conditions, and he informs us that in 1999, Professor James Roth from the Alpha Analytic Laboratories, who in 1998 had analyzed Leuchter's samples, made the incredibly ridiculous remark that hydrogen cyanide could not penetrate into building materials deeper than 0.01 mm--meaning that all cyanide compounds measured were supposed to have been on the surface of the walls. But Rudolf points out that his samples numbers 11, 13, 17, 19b and 23 were all taken from deeper layers of the plaster and prove Professor Roth is wrong. Since plaster and mortar are highly porous, such a statement is untenable and Rudolf wonders why a Professor of Analytical Chemistry would spread such stupid lies.

The Germar Rudolf conclusions are that:

Examination of the construction of the facilities allegedly used for the mass gassings has shown that the alleged main "gas chambers" of Auschwitz--the mortuary of the Main Camp crematorium, and the mortuaries 1 (the "gas chambers") of Crematoria II and III--had no contrivances for the introduction of a poison gas substance. The holes visible in the ceilings today were added after the war. If these findings remain unrefuted, this alone renders any mass gassings, as these have been attested to, entirely impossible.

The examination of the formation and long-term stability of hydrocyanic acid residue in the walls of the facilities in question ("gas chambers" and delousing chambers for material objects), as well as the interpretation of the results of analysis of brick samples from these facilities in Auschwitz, have shown:

1. Hydrocyanic acid which reacts to form iron blue in the brick walls, etc. remains stable for many centuries. Its disintegration requires a time frame similar to that of the brickwork itself. Therefore, cyanide residue--if formed--ought still to be present in virtually undiminished quantities today, regardless of weathering effects. The outside walls of the delousing buildings BW5a/b in Birkenau, which are still blue on the outer surface today, as well as being high in cyanide content, serve to prove this.

2. Under such conditions as would actually be possible, the attested-to mass execution gassings with hydrocyanic acid probably would result in the rooms in question exhibiting cyanide residue on a similar scale as is the case in the disinfestation chambers for material objects, including the

resultant blue discoloration of the walls.

3. In fact, however, the alleged "gas chambers" exhibit only insignificant traces of cyanide residue, on the same order of magnitude as may be found in any other building.

Therefore, it is the conviction of Germar Rudolf that the only conclusion which can explain all factors involved is that in the facilities alleged, no mass gassings with Zyklon B could have occurred under the conditions attested to by alleged eyewitnesses, court witnesses, journalists, academics or other propagandists.

Now let's move on to Carlo Mattogno regarding technical aspects of the crematory ovens of Auschwitz as well as the gas chambers.

Carlo Mattogno has credited French Professor Robert Faurisson as being in the vanguard of researchers to have brought up technical aspects concerning allegations that homicidal gas chambers existed in German World War Two concentration camps such as Auschwitz-Birkenau.

Faurisson noticed that in none of the judicial courts during the many trials against so-called Nazi war criminals, had there ever been a call for performing an expert technical examination of the alleged weapon of the crime - in other words a technical study of the alleged homicidal gas chamber. So he himself began such a technical study, and he even examined a genuine execution gas chamber in an American penitentiary. This was important, because so-called exterminationist historiography was full of a sort of theological dogmatism. This dogmatism was exemplified by a group of French historians making an anti-scientific declaration concerning alleged Hitlerian

extermination policies during the Second World War. As reported in the French newspaper *Le Monde* on 21 February of 1979, these historians made the following declaration: "We must not ask ourselves how such a mass murder was technically possible. It was technically possible because it took place. Such is the obligatory point of departure of all historic investigation on this subject."

Well, that attempted taboo was not to stand, and within that decade, the French pharmacist Jean-Claude Pressac, although faulted in other ways, at least gave the impression that he wanted to technically study the topics of gas chamber and crematory installations within German wartime camps such as Auschwitz. Pressac's 1989 book published in English was, *Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers*. His 1993 book, published in French as *Les Crematoire d'Auschwitz: La Machinerie du meurtre de masse*, was followed by a 1994 English language version called, "The Machinery of Mass Murder at Auschwitz" which appeared in the anthology, *Anatomy of the Auschwitz Death Camp*, published by Indiana University Press in association with the United States Holocaust Memorial, Washington, D.C. However, ladies and gentlemen, despite the titles of his books, Pressac did not find any proof of the existence of any homicidal gas chamber at Auschwitz-Birkenau!

It simply cannot be overstated, and Carlo Mattogno as he refutes the Pressac/official view, would remind us once again, ladies and gentlemen, that within those thousands of documents in Moscow, and in particular those Bauleitung archives, Jean-Claude Pressac never found any proof whatsoever of the existence of any homicidal gas chamber at Auschwitz-Birkenau. That's THE Pressac and official view problem of the gas chambers. Then there is the topic of cremation. A scientific

study of the Auschwitz-Birkenau crematory ovens must confront and resolve two fundamental thermal - technical problems: those of crematory capacity, and those of coke consumption. Pressac doesn't scientifically confront either of these two problems, but simply limits himself to a series of affirmations scattered here and there throughout his whole work, with which he pretends to demonstrate that the cremation capacity of Crematories II/III of Birkenau was of 800 or 1,000 bodies per day, with the possibility of an extension to 1,440, while the cremation capacity of each of Birkenau Crematories IV and V were of 500 bodies per day, with the possibility of an extension to 768.

And as for the consumption of coke in the ovens of Auschwitz-Birkenau, Pressac says nothing.

In his *Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers*, Pressac maintains that from April to October of 1943, the crematories of Birkenau cremated 165,000 to 215,000 bodies using 497 tons of coke, resulting in an average consumption of 2.6 kilograms of coke per body. Think of that.

Now, to see just what technical value Pressac's presentations are, let us take a look at this question of coke consumption. During the period from 31 October to 13 November of 1941, with the Topf two-chambered oven in the crematory at Gusen, which was a sub-camp of Mauthausen, 677 adult corpses were cremated using a total consumption of 20,700 kilograms of coke. That comes to an average of 30.5 kilograms of coke per body. Since on the average, fifty-two cremations per day were carried out, and the oven remained in continual thermic balance, that signifies that the average consumption of coke was the minimum obtainable with that type of crematory oven. Now this experimental data can also be correctly attributed to the

three Topf double-chambered ovens of the Auschwitz crematory, which therefore required on the average 30.5 kilograms of coke for the cremation of one adult human corpse.

As a matter of fact, the Topf three and eight-chambered ovens at the Birkenau crematories, offered a thermo-technical advantage because of the way they were constructed, so they were able to conspicuously reduce fuel consumption. For example, for the cremation of one human corpse, the three-chambered oven required twenty kilograms of coke, while the eight-chambered oven required fifteen kilograms of coke. These numbers refer to emaciated adult corpses. Now if we were to postulate that there really were homicidal gassings, then the minimum theoretical coke consumption at the Birkenau crematories would have averaged thirteen kilograms, compared to the 2.6 kilograms assumed by Pressac.

Let us now take up the question of cremation capacity of the crematories.

The average duration of one cremation was approximately one hour in the Topf ovens at Auschwitz-Birkenau. These ovens were planned and constructed for the cremation of one single body at a time. In fact, the small hourly heat availability of these ovens made it impossible to achieve economically advantageous cremations by trying to cremate two or more cadavers together - both in terms of coke consumption, as well as duration. Therefore, simultaneous cremations of four bodies per hour, as Pressac maintains, was for all the more reason, technically impossible. Also we must remember that functioning of the cremation ovens required down-time - a pause of at least four hours per day to clean coke slag from the grills; therefore the maximum capacity of the Auschwitz-Birkenau cremation ovens could not possibly have been more

than 1,040 bodies per day.

In the Pressac hypothesis of the reality of homicidal gassings, taking into account the percentage of infants and children among the gassed persons, and considering their average weight in function of age, the daily cremation capacity could have been augmented somewhat resulting in 1,248 bodies per day. Now this doesn't mean that the Auschwitz SS ordered the cremation of 1,248 or 1,040 bodies per day - these are simply the maximum theoretical figures.

Taking into consideration all the circumstances, we can maintain that the Bauleitung at Auschwitz ordered those forty-six crematory chambers from the Topf Company, because they were forecasting possible health-endangering epidemic conditions which might result in a mortality rate of approximately 500 prisoners per day among an average forecasted camp population of 200,000. So the cremation capacity of the crematories was therefore quite adequate for the projected increase of the camp population within the forecast of a possible Typhus epidemic.

Of course abstractly, it could be objected that a cremation capacity of 1,040 cadavers per day as being excessive; however, as a matter of fact, during August of 1942 at Auschwitz, there was an average death rate of 269 prisoners per day; therefore, the maximum cremation capacity was almost four times greater than the effective number of the deceased. Does this prove homicidal intentions? Hardly - throughout all of Germany during the year 1939, there were 131 crematories with approximately 200 cremation ovens which had a maximum cremation capacity of 4,000 cadavers per day, while the deceased during the whole year numbered approximately 102,000 or an average death rate of 280 per day; therefore the

German crematories had a maximum cremation capacity 14 times greater than the effective number of the deceased. So what? - is this supposed to prove that the Germans intended to exterminate the entire German civilian population?

Recapitulating: Pressac / the official view, assumes a maximum cremation capacity of the crematory ovens at Auschwitz-Birkenau approximately four times reality, and a minimum coke consumption for each cremation which is approximately one-fifth of the average effective consumption. This signifies that the Pressac official view regarding alleged mass cremations of allegedly homicidally gassed people are technically and historically unfounded.

But the study of the crematory ovens of Auschwitz-Birkenau offers even more direct proofs that refute the mass gassing thesis. Here are three most important proofs:

The first proof refers to the SS forecast of the number of cremations for March of 1943. The Bauleitung file entry of 17 March of 1943 represents the coke consumption estimate forecasted for the four crematories of Birkenau. The indicated activity time period of the crematories is twelve hours. The letter also mentions a forecasted coke consumption; therefore one may calculate that it was possible to cremate approximately 160 emaciated adult corpses per day.

From the first to the 17th of March, the average mortality rate was 292 prisoners per day, which in terms of coke consumption for cremations, represents 80% of the forecast. This means that this forecast was calculated on the basis of the average effective mortality, plus a 20% security margin, and does not include alleged homicidally gassed persons, which at this time,

according to the *Auschwitz Kalendarium*, was supposed to be occurring at an average of 1,100 per day. So therefore, if the cremation of homicidally gassed persons were not forecasted by the Bauleitung, that means that there were not any homicidal gassings!

The second proof has to do with the 1943 coke consumption of the Auschwitz-Birkenau crematories. From the first of March to the twenty-fifth of October of 1943, the crematories of Auschwitz-Birkenau were supplied with a total of 641.5 tons of coke. During this period, the number of prisoners deceased from natural causes was 27,300. The number of those allegedly gassed homicidally, according to *The Kalendarium of Auschwitz*, was approximately 118,300 making a grand total of approximately 145,600. Now, for the prisoners who died of natural causes, there emerges an average coke availability of 23.5 kilograms of coke per corpse, which conforms to the consumption of the cremation ovens. But for the alleged number of alleged homicidally gassed, as well as the prisoners who died of natural causes, there emerges an availability of 4.4 kilograms of coke fuel per corpse, which for cremation is absolutely thermo-technically impossible. So the quantity of coke supplied to the crematories from March to October of 1943, also shows that the crematories cremated only corpses of registered prisoners who had died from natural causes, so no mass homicidal gassing occurred. I repeat: no mass homicidal gassing occurred. And remember that according to the official view, during this period, so-called "cremation pits" never were used.

The third proof concerns the duration of the fire-brick walls of the crematory ovens. Pressac representing the official view, declared in his 1993 book that at Auschwitz there were 775,000 dead of which at least 675,000 were cremated in the

crematories of Birkenau. Well, this number of cremations adopted by Pressac is simply technically impossible. Engineer Rudolf Jakobskötter, speaking in 1941 of the Topf ovens with electrical heating which were used in the crematory at Erfurt, stated with great pride that the second cremation oven was successful in completing 3,000 cremations, while normally the duration of fire-resistant masonry allowed 2,000 cremations. The Topf two-chambered oven at Gusen resisted firing for 3,200 cremations after which it was necessary to dismantle it and replace its fire-brick walls. The duration of one cremation chamber was therefore 1,600 cremations.

But even if we assume that the Auschwitz-Birkenau cremation ovens had been utilized up to an extreme limit of 3,000 cremations per chamber, the possible number of bodies which could have been cremated would have to have been around 156,000 corpses - and incidentally, according to the officially viewed Pressac, the total number of victims among the registered prisoners was 130,000 - while the cremation of 675,000 bodies would have required at least four complete replacements of the fire-brick masonry of all the cremation chambers. Merely for Crematories II and III, that would have required 256 tons of refractory materials, plus a labor time of approximately 7,200 hours - but in the Bauleitung Archives, which were left "intact" by the Auschwitz SS, and which Pressac completely examined, there does not exist any trace at all of this enormous labor, therefore these fire-wall replacements were never carried out - and since the cremation of 675,000 bodies in the crematory ovens is technically impossible, therefore, no mass extermination could have been perpetrated at Auschwitz-Birkenau.

Now let's consider the question of the alleged homicidal gas chambers themselves:

The basic postulation of Pressac and the official view, is that Crematories II and III were planned and constructed as normal hygienic/sanitary installations, but then were transformed into criminal homicidal gas chambers. Well, there is no doubt that up to the end of 1942, the basement of Crematories II and III had undergone changes from the initial design plans, as there is no doubt that in the oven room there was not any alteration from the original design regarding the number of crematory ovens and their capacity for cremations. *And that's the point*, because if Crematories II and III had been planned as sanitary installations adequate for the natural mortality rate of the camp, then their transformation into instruments of mass extermination would have required a corresponding increase in the cremation capacity of the oven-room which would have meant adding more ovens - however this did not occur - but for Pressac and the official view, nothing remained except to triple or increase fourfold, the actual cremation capacity of the ovens, and to declare that these ovens planned with a sanitary design, could have, without difficulty, coped with mass extermination. But reality is very different. The installing in Crematory II and III of a 210 square meter gas chamber - the size of Leichenkeller 1 - into which it would be possible, according to Pressac, to homicidally gas 1,800 victims without difficulty (so-called eye-witness testimony even speak of 3,000 victims at a time!) - that would have required 75 chambers instead of the existing 15, just for the cremation of the corpses of one day. And the time required to cremate the bodies of the victims would have taken five days - which, to say the least, would have resulted in one giant bottleneck to an industrial-type mass extermination process, rendering that impossible. Therefore, the fact that the crematory room was not modified by adding more cremation ovens, indicates that a basement modification was not criminal.

Pressac and the official view maintain that Crematories II and III were planned and constructed as normal hygienic/sanitary installations but then transformed into murder machines, we find that after allegedly being transformed, we find that the crematory oven rooms of those two crematories still had the same number of cremation ovens which had been planned for a prisoner death rate due to natural causes - and we find that the ventilators of Morgue Cellar 1 still had the same capacity which had been planned for regular mortuary rooms. So - just where is the so-called criminal transformation of the crematories? We conclude that there was no criminal transformation of the crematories. Again - so much for the official view.

Although the so-called "witnessed" mass cremation of cadavers alleged to have occurred during the Spring and Summer of 1944 out in the open air, has been disproved by John Ball with his photographs which do not show any trace of such cremation. This alone disproves the alleged homicidal gassing of 200,000 to over 400,000 Hungarian Jews which is purported to have occurred within the span of 52 days between May and July of 1944.

In closing, I would like to say that according to official historiography, Jean-Claude Pressac has been a leading specialist on Auschwitz, and Raul Hilberg has been a leading specialist on the Holocaust. Now, Hilberg has been refuted by Jürgen Graf in the book, *Giant With Feet of Clay [Riese auf tönernen Füßen]* and Pressac has been refuted by Rudolf and Mattoigno.

The alleged homicidal gassings in Auschwitz as well as the cremation of the alleged number of cadavers were technically impossible and therefore simply could not have occurred.

The Auschwitz Camp was a huge work camp, or more precisely described, Auschwitz was a complex of work camps, where many people suffered and died, and not only Jews.

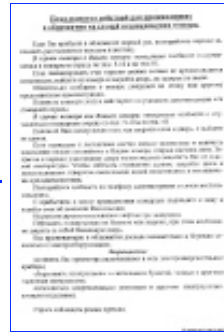
Hardly anyone knows for example that at Auschwitz about 10,000 Soviet/Russian prisoners of war perished; but in the propaganda, Jews are the only ones mentioned, and their numbers are greatly exaggerated.

Because Auschwitz plays such a dominant role in the propaganda version of the "Holocaust," those who are interested in keeping up the mythology of the traditional view of Auschwitz, will not give up without a fight. They will keep quiet about scientific findings as long as possible. They will outlaw discussion and install repression. Gernar Rudolf, like Jürgen Graf, find themselves as exiles. If they were to return to their native countries Germany and Switzerland, they would be jailed for inciting the people - *Volksverhetzung*.

I predict this will soon change.

May my grandchildren read of them among the historical notables of our age!

Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for your kind attention, and wish you well.



Moscow Conference Schedule

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